

(300.)

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

India of 1800. In drama was also split into various schools and
theatres.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.**

Received up to 14th December, 1878.

POLITICAL

THE Panjabi Akhbar of the 7th December says that the
Amir Sher Ali Khan has himself
The Kabul war.

**Circulation,
300 copies.**

foolishly brought on his ruin. Did he forget the events of the campaign of 1839 when he has had the courage to challenge the English Government to combat? In 1839 the Panjab was under the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and our Government had no influence in Khelat. Thus our expeditionary force had to pass through foreign territory, but still the expedition was successful. Now that the whole Panjab is under British rule, and all the frontier tribes and the people of Balochistan are on friendly terms with the Government, it is difficult to realise what has induced him to defy the Government. When he saw that he possessed a small quantity of arms of European manufacture and a few lakhs of rupees—the gift of the Government of India—perhaps he thought himself a match for the Government. But he was mistaken. Our Government can cope with a thousand such Amirs as himself. In a very short time our troops have taken several most strategic points which were in the posse-

sion of the enemy, and they can now march at once to Kabul, if they like.

Circulation,
100 copies.

Russia and the Berlin Treaty.

The *Anwár-ul-Akhbár* of the 12th December says that Russia is not yet tired of war. She is again trying to kindle the flames of war in Europe. Only the other day she promised to execute the treaty of Berlin. But she has now begun to import large quantities of arms and ammunition into Roumelia, to increase the army, and fortify the strongholds, in utter disregard of the treaty. This breach of promise on the part of Russia has surprised all Europe, and all the European powers, specially England and France, are determined upon the full execution of the treaty. If Russia persists in her present policy, and does not withdraw her troops from Roumelia, England and France will probably expell the Russians by force of arms from all the Turkish provinces. The forced expulsion of the Russians from Turkey will not only be beneficial to the Porte, but also maintain the honor of all the signatories to the treaty of Berlin. A struggle with England will also so much cripple the power of Russia that she will not be able to disturb the peace of Europe for a long time, and will refrain from intriguing with Afghanistan. Perhaps she has been induced to set aside the Berlin treaty by the belief that England, the great friend of the Porte, has her hands full with the Kabul expedition, and will have no time to attend to the affairs of the East. But she is mistaken. England is not such a weak power that the Kabul difficulty should engross all her time and energies, and divert her attention from all other important political matters for the time. Moreover, there are many native chiefs who can relieve the Government from a great deal of anxiety regarding the small Kabul affair.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 6th December says that it appears

The successor to the from the recent Kabul news that the throne of Kabul. Amir has now been frightened. He

has released Yaqub Khan from confinement, and removed his family to Herat. Hence it seems that, instead of dividing his strength at several places, he wishes to concentrate his whole strength at Kabul, and there offer a serious resistance to the British army. But all his efforts will be useless. When his treachery, cruelty and injustice have alienated from him even the hearts of his friends and relatives, who else is likely to stand by him in time of difficulty? Alas! Afghanistan, a small Muhammadan State, such as it was, is also about to be ruined. As regards the Amir's troops, they are not likely to fight bravely. Their pay is in arrears for nine months, and many of them are forced levies. We believe that Yaqub Khan will take the earliest opportunity to join the British camp. He has a chance of realising his most sanguine hopes with the aid of the Government of India. He is a very wise and able man, popular with the Sardars and the whole Afghan people, and, therefore, best able to preserve peace and order in the country, if placed on the throne. He is quite alive to the intrigues of the Russians, and will probably readily comply with all the wishes of the Government of India. He is, therefore, most deserving of accession to the throne on the dethronement of Sher Ali. If the Government will place any other man on the throne, great internecine quarrels are sure to break out in Afghanistan.

As regards the question of the war indemnity, Afghanistan is obviously too poor to pay the cost. If the Government occupies any portion of the Afghan territories, the administration will prove very troublesome and expensive. Thus the indemnity question is very difficult, and Government cannot be too careful in deciding it.

The *Nayyar-i-Asam* of the 5th December, received on the 12th idem, remarks that England is <sup>Circulation,
96 copies.</sup> The Amir of Kabul, one of the greatest powers in the world. But the Amir of Kabul foolishly thought it to be very weak, and picked a quarrel with it. He is now reaping

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the fruits of his folly. He reckons upon the aid of Russia who has instigated him to the war, but he is mistaken.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 9th December, says that the *Friend of India* appears to have taken a solemn vow to oppose the Government in all matters. Our contemporary must needs condemn all acts and proceedings of the Government quite irrespective of their merits. It raised so wild a clamour against the Porte during the late Russo-Turkish war that the natives thought that the editor was a Russian or was bribed by Russia. The sympathies of all the other Anglo-Indian papers were with Turkey, but the *Friend of India* always sang a different song. The *Friend of India* thinks itself to be more free and outspoken than the Anglo-Indian journals, but it is no freedom to extol one man to the skies and to abuse another without cause. Now that the Eastern question has retreated to the background, and the Kabul difficulty has come to the front, our contemporary condemns the Kabul policy of the Government of India as unjust, and strongly sympathises with the Amir. It propagates such mischievous notions as are calculated to bias the minds of the Afghan tribes against us. If the Afghans were to follow the evil advice of the *Friend of India*, which is seemingly friendly to them, they would severely suffer for it, because, even if the whole Afghan people unanimously espoused the cause of the Amir, and encountered our troops, they would be defeated. It was not the object of the Peshawar Conference to extort the cession of a portion of the Amir's dominions from him, as asserted by our contemporary. But, on the contrary, its only object was to free both India and Afghanistan from the fear of a Russian invasion. The *Oudh Akhbár* then publishes an Urdu translation of an article of the *Friend of India*, in which the latter argues that at the Peshawar Conference the Government of India demanded from the Amir the military occupation of Herat, Kandahar and Balkh, and that the rectification of the frontier, which Lord Beaconsfield has declared

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to be the object of the present Kabul war, means the occupation of the Hindu Kush in order to prevent the Russians from entering Afghanistan, and that of all the passes in the Sulman range in order to hold possession of the passage from India to Kabul.

The Akhbārī Am of the 11th December says that if the Government of India were to listen to the advice of English papers, it would often be placed in great trouble and difficulty. *The Standard* is opposed

Circulation,
1050 copies.

The acceptance of the services of the contingent of Native States by the Government of India.

to the acceptance of the services of the contingents of Native States on the ground that such an acceptance would induce the enemy to consider the Government to be weak. But our contemporary is mistaken. The Government of India itself did not ask for aid. But the feudatory chiefs voluntarily offered the services of their troops. Moreover, it is not wise to refuse such loyal offers, because the refusal would tend to discourage the native chiefs from making such offers for the future. The Kabul difficulty has presented the native chiefs with an excellent opportunity of giving a practical proof of their loyalty to the Paramount Power. They believe that, if they did not offer aid to the Government on the present occasion, the English Press would at once declare them to be disaffected towards the Government.

The Akhbār-i-Alam of the 7th December, received on the

Circulation,
90 copies.

The Musalmans of India and the Kabul war. 10th idem, says that the benefits which the natives enjoy under British rule are so great and obvious that no man can be imagined to be disaffected towards the Government. Indeed, the natives are a most loyal people. They are always unanimous in supporting the Government on all critical occasions, but in other countries popular clamor, more or less extensive, is sure to be raised against the Government. We are astonished to see a statement in the *Madras Mail* to the effect that the Musalmans of India sympathise with the Amir of Kabul simply because

he is the enemy of the English Government, and that those men, who but a year ago prayed for the defeat of the Russians, now pray for their triumph over the English. It is to be deeply regretted that the *Madras Mail* should thus try to aggrieve the hearts of Her Majesty's faithful Musalman subjects, and to bias the mind of the Government against them. If the charges were true, our contemporary would be perfectly justified in publishing them. We are unable to understand why open or indirect attacks are constantly made upon the Indian Musalmans. There is no unity among them, nor are they strong enough to extend their sympathy to every Muhammadan kingdom, when menaced by a foreign invasion. Russia has gradually reduced many Muhammadan kingdoms in Asia to subjection, but the Indian Musalmans did not render aid to any of them. The Indian Musalmans exhibited no sympathy towards their unfortunate co-religionists of Kashgar, when that country was occupied by the Chinese. The Musalman subjects of Her Majesty expressed no dissatisfaction with the annexation of Oudh, or the dethronement of the late Nawab of Tonk. The deposition of the late Raja of Ulwar and the ex-Gaekwar from the throne, and the transportation of the Raja of Puri, provoked no feeling of dissatisfaction from the Hindus. There can be no comparison whatever between the Sultan of Turkey and the Amir of Kabul. The Sultan is held in the highest respect by the whole Muhammadan world, not because he is the ruler of a great Muhammadan empire, but because, being the protector of their sanctuaries, he is considered as the Commander of the Faithful. It was owing to this reason that the Musalmans of India contributed subscriptions for the relief of the Turks, and offered prayers in masjids for their victory. But no other Muhammadan power commands such strong sympathy from the Muhammadan world. Moreover, no man can be so foolish as to imagine the Amir of Kabul a match for the English Government. Far from being able to do any injury to the Indian Empire, he can scarcely hold his own.

As regards the growth of sympathy between the Russians and the Musalmans of India, it is best known only to the Russians and the Musalmans themselves with what feeling the former are viewed by the latter. The atrocities committed by the Russians in Bulgaria and other Turkish provinces are yet fresh in our memory. Every Musalman hates them as his inveterate enemies. The natives are fully convinced that they can not enjoy such ease and comfort under the oppressive Russian rule as they do under the just rule of the English.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* of the 4th December, received on Thanksgiving at Lahore the 10th idem, states that thanks were in honor of the capture offered to God at the *Muhammadan* of Ali Masjid. mosques and Christian churches at Lahore on Friday last for the fall of Ali Masjid.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 10th December publishes a cartoon in which Afghanistan is represented as a sheep with the head of a man, or rather that of the Amir Sher Ali Khan. The sheep is represented as struggling to run away to Russia, while Lord Lytton, assisted by England, tries to pull it back towards him by the tail. The letter-press is as follows:—

Circulation,
400 copies.

THE KABUL SHEEP.

England.—Lytton, Lytton, look sharp. Hold it very tightly.

Lord Lytton.—Yes, yes. To be sure, it is very strong.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Akhbari Anjuman* of the 6th December, received on the 10th idem, in regard to the congratulatory message received by His Excellency the Viceroy from Her Majesty on the 26th November, the telegraphic message received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India from Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India on the 26th November last, remarks that every word of that message is indicative of unbounded royal favor and kindness towards the native population. Her Majesty not only expresses her satisfaction with the brave exploits of British troops, but observes—“I am greatly gratified at the loyal and friend-

ly conduct of the Native Princes on this important occasion." The natives consider it to be their bounden duty to sacrifice their lives and property in behalf of the British Government, which has restored peace in the country after a long interval of misrule under the old *régime*, and loves its subjects more than a parent does his child. The satisfaction which Her Majesty expresses at the loyal conduct of the native chiefs equally extends to that of the whole native population, and is perfectly justified by the state of the popular feeling in the present crisis. A great Muhammadan State from the south has expressed its willingness to place all its troops and the treasury at the disposal of the Government. A great Maratta chief has requested the permission of the Government to come to Lahore in order to urge his claims, as a general of Her Majesty's army, to be employed in the Kabul campaign. Another great State from the north has offered the services of its troops. All the minor States are also equally anxious to aid the Paramount Power in the present crisis. Our Government needs no help, but still, simply with a view to please the feudatory chiefs, it has accepted their offers, as far as was thought advisable. The British Empire is more powerful and just than any that ever existed. Indeed, only that Government can be said to be the best which enjoys the perfect good-will of the people, and for which they are ready to lay down their lives in an emergency. In India under the old *régime* the best friends and adherents of the sovereign deserted him on an occasion of the slightest difficulty and danger; while, on the contrary, every man now thinks it to be his imperative duty to assist the Government in time of difficulty. What a great change has been effected in the thoughts of the people under the just and enlightened British rule!

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 7th December, referring to the despatches of the Government of India to the Amir of Kabul and the Amir's replies that have been lately

The publication of the
despatches relating to Ka-
bul affairs.

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published in the *Gazette of India*, urges that an Urdu translation of the whole correspondence should be also published for the information of the native population. True, a translation has been already published by some of our contemporaries. But it is incomplete, because it omits altogether some of the despatches.

NATIVE STATES.

The Marwar Gazette of the 2nd December, received on

Circulation,
110 copies.

the 8th idem, says : We are glad to state that the Darbar has granted us permission to criticise freely the acts and proceedings of the Darbar and

the State officers.

The Mitra Vilás of the 9th December, referring to the article published by the *Koh-i-Nár* of the 23rd November complaining of

Circulation,
150 copies.

The maltreatment of Hindus by the Nawab of Tonk.

the maltreatment of the Hindus by the Nawab of Tonk (vide the *Selections* for the week ending the 30th November, 1878, page, 996), remarks that, if the complaints are true, the conduct of the Nawab towards his Hindu subjects is very unjust. There are many Hindu chiefs in India, but none of them has been heard to oppress his Musalman subjects so severely. We hope that the Government of India will soon adopt some measures to free the Hindu subjects of the Nawab from his tyranny and oppression.

The Nizám-ul-Akhbár of the 9th December, in an article on the same subject, argues that the

Circulation,
45 copies.

The same subject. complaints made against the Nawab of Tonk regarding the disabilities of the Hindus in the Tonk State are utterly unfounded, and praises the Nawab for his impartial justice.

A correspondent of the *Sayr-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 7th December, asks the Council of Regency of Patiala to improve the state of post-offices in that State.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The postal department,

Patiala.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Qaisar-ul-Akhbár* of the 8th December, referring to the estates of the Raja of Jaunpur placed under the superintendence of the Court of Wards.

The estates of the Raja of Jaunpur placed under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, says that it is rumoured that Mr. Lake has been appointed the manager of the estates. But we do not think that he will be able to manage the estates satisfactorily. They should have been placed under the management of an able and experienced deputy collector, as, for instance, Raja Baldeo Bakhsh, Pandit Mohan Lal, &c. It is also rumoured that all the officers at present employed in the State will be dismissed, and new men appointed in their places. This seems to us to be a very ill-advised measure. Among the present officers Munshi Mahabir Prasad is a very able man. A short time before the estates were placed under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, the revenue was farmed by the Raja to some contractors. The contractors have been already put to an expense of thousands of rupees in giving security, &c. Their case is deserving of the favorable consideration of the Government.

Circulation,
110 copies

The visits of the officers of the survey department to Rajputana.

The *Marwar Gazette*, published at Jodhpur, of the 2nd December, received on the 8th idem, says, that it is rumoured that the Government officers belonging to the survey department, who go to Rajputana for surveying purposes, do not pay at all, or pay an inadequate price for the provisions supplied to them by the shopkeepers. If the rumour is true, the Government of India and the Native States should conjointly adopt some measures to ensure full payments being made by the survey officers.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 7th December, advertizing to the appointment of Rai Bahadur Dr. Chitan Shah, the Civil Surgeon of Gurgaon, Panjab.

Rai Bahadur Dr. Chitan Shah to be the Civil Surgeon of Gurgaon, Panjab, praises the

Panjab Government for its appreciation of merit, and congratulates the inhabitants of Gurgaon on their having such an able and good-natured Civil Surgeon as Dr. Chitan Shah. But the inhabitants of Jallandhar must be considered to be very unfortunate, who are going to lose the benefit of his services, especially when the services of an experienced, energetic and popular medical officer like him are indispensably necessary in the district. For some years past sickness has been playing havoc in the Jallandhar district, as appears from the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Panjab. The *Safar-i-Hind* then advises the inhabitants of Jallandhar to submit a petition to the Panjab Government requesting that Dr. Chitan Shah should be retained in Jallandhar and also get promotion.

EDUCATION.

The *Berar Mitra* of the 10th December, referring to the bestowal of titles and *khilats* on the members of school committees in Berar.

fact that the deputy educational inspector of Akola praises the district school committees, in the last Educational Report for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the aid rendered by them to the educational department, urges that the services of those gentlemen who distinguish themselves in furthering the cause of education should be recognised by the bestowal of titles and *khilats*. *Khilats* are already bestowed in Berar upon those gentlemen who encourage vaccination.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Berar Mitra*, Elichpur, of the 10th December, com-
pains that carts or wagons having thin-edged wheels are prohibited from going on certain metalled roads in the Amraoti district. Carts, having thin-edged wheels, prohibited from going on metalled roads in the Amraoti district, on the ground that thin-edged wheels soon spoil the roads. The saving thus effected in the annual expenditure incurred on account of the repairs of the roads must be very small, while the passengers are put to great inconvenience on kachha roads, specially in the rainy weather. The restriction should therefore be removed.

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Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Bengal Samachar*, Akola, of the 8th December, in the course of an article reviewing the budget of the municipal committee of Akola for the next year, regrets that the committee has made no allotment for the support of the library, which is indispensably necessary.

Circulation,
115 copies.

The *Pravat Sindhu* of the 9th December urges upon the well-to-do natives the importance of paying a visit to Europe on the ground that their European travels will add greatly to their stocks of knowledge.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Jalwa Tur*, Meerut, of the 8th December, complains of the prevalence of theft within the cantonment limits in Meerut. Theft has been committed no less than four times during the current year at the *Jalwa Tur* office, and the police have failed to trace the stolen property on every occasion. Since the passing of the Vernacular Press Act, the people are oppressed in a variety of ways (by the police), because no native newspaper has now the courage to complain of popular oppression.

Circulation,
136 copies.

The *Dabdaba Qaisri*, Bareilly, of the 7th December, in its local news columns, says that in the city of Bareilly the tahsildar imposed the license tax on about 1,100 persons. The assessments were so carefully made by him that only about 250 petitions were submitted to the collector protesting against the assessment, and in only a few cases the assessed fees had to be reduced. We hope that the Government will recognise the good services of the tahsildar in connection with the levy of the license tax.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 10th December publishes a small poem in Persian, contributed by a correspondent, which is intended as a satire on the reformed school of Musalmans, which is headed by the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., from an orthodox Muhammadan point of view.

Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C. S. I.

An educated or Anglicised Muhammadan is represented as describing the sentiments and feelings of the school to which he belongs. The poem consists of nine stanzas, and the same couplet is repeated at the end of each stanza as the burden, which means—You should pass your days in pleasure and merriment, and discard your old habits and prejudices. The substance of the poem is—

We have adopted the European dress with the Turkish cap, which is the most suitable form of dress for a gentleman. We freely indulge in the use of spirituous liquors. We do not allow ourselves to be troubled with the thought of the world to come. Our motto is "Live and be merry." We have repudiated all religious prejudices, and do as we please. It is our earnest wish that all India should become Anglicised.

REASON

CRIME

IGNORANCE

YOUTH

WOMEN

ALCOHOL

WINE

PROSTITUTION

CRIME

DEATH

WEALTH

WOMEN

ALCOHOL

WINE

PROSTITUTION

CRIME

DEATH

WEALTH

WOMEN

ALCOHOL

WINE

PROSTITUTION

CRIME

DEATH

WEALTH

WOMEN

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER Etc.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RE- CEIPT.		CIRCULATION.
						1878.	1878.	
1 <i>Ajtab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly ... Ditto	Faqir Muhammad,	Decr. 9th	Decr. 12th	... 675	copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Urdu	Weekly ... Ditto	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	" 7th	" 10th	... 135	"
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Ditto ... Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 11th	" 14th	... 90	"
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Ain</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Ditto ... Ditto	Mokand Ram	"	"	... 1,060	copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Aman-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	Ditto ... Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud.	" 8th	" 12th	... 100	copies.
6 <i>Aligarh Institute Ga-Aligarh settle.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-Eng. - Bi-weekly	... Ditto	Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I.	" 7th & 10th	" 9th & 12th,	254	copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
7 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly ... Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 6th	" 10th	... 135	copies.
8 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	"	" 7th	" 12th	... 400	copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Awam-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	"	" 10th	... 100	copies.
10 <i>Arya Mitra</i>	... Benares	Hindi	Ditto	" 13th	" 14th	... 44	"	
11 <i>Azrafi-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	" 11th	"	... 100	"	
12 <i>Benares Akhbar</i>	... Benares	Hindi	Ditto	" 5th	" 9th	... 77	"	
13 <i>Bihar Wil</i>	... Ellichpur	Marathi	Ditto	" 10th	" 13th	... 100	"	
14 <i>Bihar Sansad</i>	... Akola	Ditto	Ditto	" 8th	" 11th	... 250	"	

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15. <i>Bharat Bandh</i>	... Alligarh ...	Hindi Engg. Weekly	Tots Ram
16. <i>Dabobak Qaisri</i>	... Bareilly ...	lish.	Ditto
17. <i>Dabdebaik Sikandri</i>	... Rampur ...	Urdu	Ditto
18. <i>Gosikor Gazette</i>	... Jaipur Akhbar	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu, Ditto
19. <i>Jaiper Akhbar</i>	... Meerut	Jaipur ...	Ditto
20. <i>Jaiwak Tur</i>	... Lucknow,	Meerut ...	Ditto
21. <i>Karnamat</i>	... Benares ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto
22. <i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	... Lahore ...	Benares ...	Hindi
23. <i>Koh-i-Nur</i>	...	Lahore ...	Urdu
24. <i>Lana-i-Nur</i>	...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto
25. <i>Lauh-i-Mahfuz</i>	...	Moradabad	Ditto
26. <i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	...	Meerut ...	Ditto
27. <i>Lytton Gazette</i>	...	Delhi ...	Ditto
28. <i>Mahd Akhbar</i>	... Indore ...	Marathi ...	Bi-monthly,
29. <i>Mahrutar Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu, ...	Weekly
30. <i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto
31. <i>Meerut Gazette</i>	...	Meerut ...	Ditto
32. <i>Mitra Bids</i>	...	Lahore ...	Ditto
33. <i>Multa-i-Nur</i>	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto
34. <i>Najar-i-Azam</i>	...	Moradabad	Ditto
35. <i>Najm-ul-Akhbar</i>	...	Meerut ...	Daily
36. <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	...	Agra ...	Ditto
37. <i>Nizam-ul-Akhbar</i>	...	Delhi ...	Ditto
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